NEW-JERSEY'S OPPORTUNITY A CAPTIVE ON WARD'S ISLAND.

THE NEED OF A SUPERIOR REPUBLICAN SCHLIESMANN SAYS HE WAS KEPT EXCELLENT DISCIPLINE PREVENTS A CANDIDATE

ON THE GOVERNOR WHO IS TO BE ELECTED WILL HE ALSO TELLS A STORY OF BRUTALITY ON THE DEPEND LARGELY WHETHER THE STATE IS TO REMAIN REPUBLICAN-GRIGGS

BELIEVED TO BE THE IDEAL CANDIDATE - PRIMARIES

AT HAND.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 10 (Special).-The Republisan campaign for Governor has sufficiently demonstrated that the party has full confidence in its ability to win this year. The warm contest for the nomination is in marked contrast with the past quarter of a century in New-Jersey politics, was when it was condescension to accept the bonor, and when the nomination was conto minor lights, in order that they might hine elsewhere with fictitious brilliancy. nged aspect a sense of responsibility is felt among Republicans, and this is especially strong ections of the State where the Republihave been faithful through years of discourement. It is obvious to all that the Republicans have an opportunity to keep the State Republican many years, and that if they show wisdom in the pending struggle they can give the electoral to the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President and hold New-Jersey firmly fter. This is no boy's task, however, and politics in the new State administration will deemine whether the party is merely filling an interregnum or has come to stay. Probably any candidate for Governor named next Thursday would win by a small or a large majority as the case might be; but the man to guide the State administration in such manner as to keep the Republican party where it now stands cannot be

The contest for the nomination now under way has been lively enough to satisfy any lover of political fighting, but there has been this sense of necessity of looking to the future manifested all through, and when the convention meets here it is hoped and believed that this view will govern action. The fact that ex-Senator Griggs and er-Congressman Kean are so greatly in the lead that they may possibly divide almost evenly has "favorite sons" in the contest longer than d likely. This seems pretty certain to make the first count of noses indecisive, but by the time the delegates are here on Wednesday night of next week, there will be no great difficulty in getting at the true situation. Then there will be concentration on one of the leaders, and then the necessity of nam-ing a man who will be Governor in fact will be

FORECASTS OF THE PRIMARIES.

Primaries are to be held in several of the countles to-morrow and Thursday night, and in the others on Friday and Monday nights. The delegations in upper tier of countles will be substantially ex-Senator Griggs, and Mr. Kean hopes for the Union and Middlesex delegations the same way. Hudson is always in doubt cast its vote for Elias T. Ward, of Newark, with a divided second choice as between Griggs and Kean. The Republican end of the will favor the Passalc man. Somerset is for Griggs and Monmouth and Mercer are pract cally united for him. In the southern section, the lar feeling, so far as manifested, has also been Griggs, and if the great influence of Senator Sewell and his lieutenants is not cast for Mr. Kean, the support of West Jersey may be con Herein lies a peril which, it is imaginary. The charge is made, for Griggs also. Herein lie hoped, is chiefly imaginary. and the claim is asserted, that the Sewell influence will be exerted for Kean. As General Sewell him self has repeatedly declared that this would not be case, and that, to use his own words, "it would be bossism of the most objectionable characno credence can be given to the assertion by any friend of the Senator. The actual peril lies rather in the wilful misconstruction of his wishes by lieutenants, who libel his sincerity by declaring that he is really favorable to Kean, and who may do all the harm to the party that real interference

GRIGG'S FIRM SUPPORT

The support given to ex-Senator Griggs is singua sweak and act entirely from personal convic of what is best for the party. The fact is that the Governors of New-Jersey have not lately maintained the standard which Jerseymen expected, and they want a man who personally will command respect. This is, after all, as much the keynote of the can paign as the frauds of Democratic administration or the hard times, although it is not often printed.

The attempt to unload upon Mr. Griggs the whole The attempt to unload upon Mr. Griggs the whole responsibility of the Republican legislation of 1888, when the Local Option and High License bills were passed, has been vigorously made, and Major Leniz, chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Kean for personal reasons well understood, has come out in an interview denouncing the Passaic Senator for voting with his party caucus for these measures. It is quite true that Mr. Griggs supported them, and did not flinch after the southern end of the State, including Senator Sewell, had urged local option upon the legislative majority against Mr. Griggs's advice. He went so far, indeed, as to show that the local option feature was constitutional, a view which was disputed at the time, but subsequently confirmed by South Jersey for sustaining a caucus measure that South Jersey for sustaining a caucus measure that South Jersey included upon seems too absurd, and, in fact, the Leniz contention that the rest of the State should refuse to nominate Mr. Griggs because seven years ago he acted as the State wanted him to act, on the ground that he might possibly be opposed by Germans who do not understand the situation, seems a triffe far-fetched. Indeed, it is a boomerang to some extent. Nor do the Germans of Newark indorse this view of Major Leniz. They have shown no such narrowness as he attributes to them, and they have as much a desire to have the party in safe hands for the next three years as anybody.

ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH IN GRIGGS. usibility of the Republican legislation of 1888,

ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH IN GRIGGS. The experience of ex-Senator Griggs in State effairs, his familiarity with men and measures of the last eighteen or twenty years, his great abilities and the absence of undue prejudice which he has always manifested have called a great body of Republican voters to his support, and it is inof Republican voters to his support, and it is interesting to note how many districts there are
where he is to receive votes independent of any
effort made by special friends. Another factor in
his favor is the probability that the Democrats
will name a candidate who will make an active
and aggressive campaign, which will need to be
met on the stump and by the Republican candidate himself in argument, and with equal vigor.
For the campaign work, the services of a candidate
like Senator Griggs would be of enormous value,
not only as influencing votes in the best way, but
for the permanent conversion of voters disgusted
with Democratic misruie.

FLAMMER BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

IS AN INQUIRY INTO POLICE COURT METHODS IN PROGRESS?

Magistrate Charles A. Flammer appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to give testimony in re-tard to a certain case, that was acted on by him at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Assistant Matrict-Attorney Battle said that the Grand Jury did not summon Magistrate Flammer for the purlose of making an official inquiry as to his competency as a magistrate, but simply to have him as a witness in a case in which the Magistrate was apposed to have considerable knowledge.

case in question is reported to be that of Victor S. Flechter, the musical-instrument maker of No. 2. Union Square, who is now under ball charged with having in his possession the Stradi-varius violin belonging to the Professor Jean Bott state.

State.

The violin case was originally tried before MagisThe violin case was originally tried before MagisThe violin case was originally tried before Magistrate Flammer, who discharged Mr. Flechter, then
under arrest. The Grand Jury indicted him a week
\$60, so it does not seem reasonable that the Grand
Jury should first indict a man and then ask for
evidence. It seems more plausible, as reported, that
the Grand Jury wishes to inquire into the methods.
of the police courts.

Georder Goff, in his charge to the August Grand
Jury, severely criticised magistrates of lower
courts discharging prisoners against whom there
was sufficient evidence to send the cases before the
higher courts.

THE REV. MR. MELTON DECLINES THE CALL. The members of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church have been greatly disappointed by the deon of the Rev. S. W. Melton to set aside a call to their pastorate in favor of another call to Franklin Square Baptist Church, of Baltimore. Mr. Meiton had given the Pulpit Committee of the Twenty-third-st. church considerable encouragement, and at one time was on the point of telegraphing his acceptance. But his success in bringing together two rival factions in the Baltimore church led him to believe that he should continue his labors there.

THERE TO DO A PAINTING JOB.

PART OF AN ASYLUM ATTENDANT, AGAINST WHOM HE WILL BRING

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS Peter Schliesmann, a German, twenty-four years old, of No. 116 West Ninetleth-st., has a grievance against hospital physicians and attendants, and especially against an attache of the City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island. The story told by Schliesmann's lawyer, Emanuel I. S. Hart, is as follows:

On May 11, Schleismann, who is a painter, was on a scaffold, painting the third story of the front of the building No. 449 East Fifty-eighth-st. The scaffold broke, and Schliesmann, with painter, fell to the roof of a one-story building be Schliesmann was taken to the Flower Hospital, where he spent eleven days. He was treated Then, it is said there for concussion of the brain. by Mr. Hart, he was taken to Bellevue Hospital because the Flower Hospital doctors wanted to get rid of him.

He spent two days at Bellevue, whence he was sent to the insane asylum on Ward's Island

HE SAYS HE WAS NOT INSANE. Schliesmann asserts that he was not insane a all, and that at the insane asylum he was detained because the attendants there wanted him to do some work. Schliesmann's wife says she went to the insane asylum to see her husband a few days before he was discharged on August 31. She says

before he was discharged on August 31. She says she found him on a scaffold, painting, as he might have been painting outside for a living, if he had been at liberty.

Moreover, Schilesmann avers that the attendant of ward No. 14, a man named Shanahan, kicked him around the room so that he was painfully bruised. He says that Chief Attendant Hznlin remonstrated with Shanahan on this account. He further says that he was nearly starved on insufficient diet in the asylum, and that he knows that several sane people are detained there as patients when they should be at liberty.

CHARGES OF BRUTALITY.

Schliesmann makes the assertion that two weeks ago an Italian patient in the asylum was kicked around by Shanahan until the patient died from the rough treatment. The dead Italian, he says, was buried in the Potter's Field, the death certificate giving heart failure as the cause of death. Schliesmann thinks that the Flower Hospital doctors did not tell the Bellevue officials what he was suffering from. Mr. Hart says he is satisfied that his client is mentally sound. At Bellevue it was said that the doctor who treated Schliesmann was out last night. The hospital record shows that Schliesmann was entered for examination as to his sanity. At the Flower Hospital the doctors say they transferred the patient because they did not have facilities for caring properly for a person who raved as he did.

Mr. Hart sent Schliesmann to the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon to apply for a summons, returnable next Tuesday, for Shanahan, the attendant. Schliesmann intends to begin criminal proceedings against Shanahan for assault and battery. rough treatment. The dead Italian, he says, was

SIR RODERICK TESTIFIES.

HE IS ANNOYED BY THE LAWYER'S QUES-TIONS.

UNWILLING TO TELL HIS AGE-A MYSTERIOUS LETTER WHICH WAS NOT PUT IN EVI-DENCE-THE EXAMINATION ORDERED

TO BE CLOSED. Sir Roderick Cameron was plainly nervous when having been summoned by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, he came into the City Court yesterday to give testimony touching the property of his son, Duncan E. Cameron, who is a judgment debtor to the extent of \$1,361 66 for jewelry that he bought from Henry Lewis, in London. When Judge Botty had sworn the witness, Sir Roderick and Peter B. Olney, with Mr. Hirsch and a score of reporters, went into one of the unoccupied courtrooms. Mr. Olney had an engagement in another court, and the proceed-ings were delayed until he had finished it. He announced that he had brought a stenographer to take the testimony, "as there had been so much nisrepresentation in the press."

Mr. Hirsch's first question to Sir Roderick was: Your name, age, residence and occupation?" m Cameron, twenty-one years

and over. I don't see it," was the answer. "I live at No. 185 Madison-ave. when in town, now on Staten Island; shipping merchant at No. 23 South William-st."

Sir Roderick said that he was an executor of the estate of his wife, Ann Fleming Cameron, who died on July 2, 1879, and that under the will his son, Duncan Ewen, had a remainder interest in the estate, consisting of real estate, a house and grounds at Clifton, Staten Island. This interest, he said, had been mortgaged to him by his son for \$15,000, payable on demand. This mortgage was for advances made, and was given in March, 1892 After a few further questions about the property Mr. Hirsch came back to the question of the witness's age. Sir Roderick again said: "What has my age to do with it?"

"Answer the question," said Mr. Olney. Sir Roderick still hesitated. Finally he said: "I was seventy years old on the 25th of last month." Q.—In good health? A.—Yes, except when I get not such affairs as this.
Q.—Do you buy your son's clothes? A.—Yes.
Q.—Do you pay his club dues?

Mr. Olney objected, and there was no answer. Then came a lively passage. Mr. Hirsch showed Sir Roderick a letter, and asked whether it was in his handwriting. He said it was. Then Mr. Hirsch showed a folded letter, and asked whether the ter lines shown were in the witness's handwriting. Sir Roderick tried to take the letter out of Mr. Hirsch's hand, but the latter was too quick. "Answer

the question," said the lawyer. "I will hot until I see the whole letter," said Sir

Roderick. "Weil, you will not see the whole," Mr. Hirsch declared.

"Then don't answer the question," said Mr. Olney "Then don't answer the question," said Mr. Olney.

Mr. Hirsch asked again, but there was no answer,
except a muttered imprecation from Sir Roderick.
"Now, Mr. Roderick Cameron," said Mr. Hirsch,
with an emphasis on the "Mr.," "you are getting
obstreperous. I want an answer."

Sir Roderick and his counsel both got angry a this point, and the former called Mr. Hirsch a 'creature.'

"Have you always been in business in New-York?" asked Mr. Hirsch, taking another tack.

"No," was the reply.
"Why did you leave Ontario?" was next asked. Sir Roderick jumped to his feet in a passion, and then sat down again. Mr. Olney told him not to

"When was the account filed by you as executor of the estate of your wife?" Mr. Hirsch inquired. Sir Roderick said he could not answer without refreshing his memory. He, however, did not refresh

it, and the question was not pressed. It, and the question was not pressed.

Q.—Have you not offered to settle this judgment for 50 per cent? A.—Yes, I offered to until I found that would be 500 per cent profit. This hydra of Bond-st. charged my son 1,000 per cent profit.

Q.—How can you swear to that when you never saw the goods? A.—I saw one piece that is charged at 15, and is appraised at 18 by some jewellers here.

After a few unimportant questions Mr. Hirsch said he would close with the witness, and that after the record was written out he would argue the object This did not suit Mr. Olney, and he tions in court.

tions in court. This did not suit Mr. Olney, and he objected, on the ground that he would not have time to come there again, and that the objections should be argued then and there.

Mr. Hirsch said that this could not be done until the record was written out, and all parties got up to leave. Mr. Hirsch went over to his office, but Sir Roderick and his counsel went before Judge Botty, in the City Court.

Mr. Olney told the Judge that his client was being urnecessarily annoyed and subjected to repeated examinations, and that he wanted the examination closed then. Judge Botty said he would see that there was no annoyance, and ordered the crier to call for Blumenstiel & Hirsch. This was done, and there was no reply. Blumenstiel & Hirsch were called again, and, there being no answer, Judge Botty ordered the examination of the witness closed, as the plaintiff's attorney had abardoned the examination. Mr. Olney drew an order to that effect, and the Judge signed it.

DIED IN A BATTERY BATHHOUSE.

Miss Agnes McAvoy, forty-five years old, cashler of the Hotel Hungaria, No. 4 Union Square, where she lived, died suddenly in one of the dressing houses of the Battery swimming baths about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She began to feel ill while bathing with a young woman companion and at once came out and began to dress. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of death. A BLAZE IN A SCHOOL.

PANIC AMONG THE YOUNGSTERS.

GREAT ALARM AMONG THE PARENTS OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL PUPILS UNTIL THEY LEARNED THAT THEIR CHIL-

DREN WERE SAPE

Fire occurred yesterday morning in the parochial school at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., near First-ave. The fire was discovered by Policeman Back, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, who sent out an alarm. There were 400 children in the various classrooms, and the existence of the fire was not known in the building until the policeman in formed the principal, the Rev. A. Monselle, who at once took measures to dismiss the children. So perwere his measures taken that the children were dismissed without knowing that there was a fire in the building. Not one of them was hurt in any way. When the firemen arrived three classrooms on the top floor of the building were in flames and a third alarm was sent out, bringing additional aid.

The firemen worked with such energy that the flames were extinguished in less than half an hour. It was discovered that the fire originated in a toilet-room on the third floor of the building, and its cause has not been ascertained. The damage its cause has not been ascertained. The damage is placed at \$1,000. There was great excitement in the neighborhood, and thousands of people gathered at the scene. Among them were many parents of the school children, who were greatly alarmed until they learned that all the children escaped unharmed. The building is three stories high, and is 76x100 feet in extent. It will be repaired immediately. About seven years ago when this school was first projected a school building was constructed under the supervision of Father E, Koerner, the pastor of the church. When the building had reached the fourth story it fell, killing Father Koerner and six laborers who were employed on the structure.

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.

HE SIGNS THE ST. NICHOLAS-AVE. AND KINGSBRIDGE ROAD FRANCHISE.

THE ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN IN GRANTING IT TO THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COM-PANY FORMALLY UPHELD-NOW TO

BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Mayor Strong has approved the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen granting the Third Avenue Railroad Company's application for the St. Nicholas-ave. and Kingsbridge Road franchise, which has been the bone of contention between the Third-ave, and the Metropolitan Traction Company for nearly two years. After a long preliminary fight and many nearings by the Law and Railroad committees the Board of Aldermen in May last passed the application of the Third-ave, company by a vote of 20 to 11.
This action was met by the Mayor's veto. Although one more vote would have passed the resolution over the veto, no effort was made by the Third-ave, people to do it, but fresh applications were introduced by both the rival corporations. The majority of the residents along the line of the pro posed extensions seemed to be on the side of the Metropolitan syndicate, but the Aldermen saw their Metropolitan syndicate, but the Aldermen saw their duty in a different light. When the franchise came up again for a test vote a fortnight ago, the Thirdave. company won again—this time by a vote of Z to 8. The Mayor gave no reasons yesterday for signing the ordinance. He probably concluded that it was useless again to interpose his prerogative, and that if he sent in another veto the franchise would be voted again to the Third-ave.

The franchise will now be soid at public auction by Controller Fitch at an upset price of \$250,000 cash and the legal amount of 3 per cent on the gross are ceipts for the first five years and 5 per cent thereafter. As the franchise has been established on the lines projected by the Third Avenue Company, this corporation will have an advantage over its competitor in the bidding. The Metropolitan may bid and so materially increase the cost of the extensions to the Third-ave, road.

A VETO OVERRIDDEN. ALDERMEN VOTE FOR A WATERING TROUGH-THET WANT A CASE FOR THEIR FLAG-PRESENTATION OF A GAVEL

On the insignificant proposition of placing a vooden watering trough in West Ninety-sixth-st. Mayor Strong's objections were yesterday rejected by the Board of Aldermen, and the resolution the man passed by a vote of 26 The applicant for the trough was John Cor rigan, who wants to put it on the north side of West Ninety-sixth-st., between Riverside Drive and West End-ave. His application was granted by the Board and vetoed by the Mayor, on the recommenda tion of Commissioner Brookfield. The Commissioner of Public Works thought that an iron fountain would be the proper thing in place of a wooden trough.
Alderman Olcott, who had offered the vetoed reso lution, asked yesterday that it be repassed. wanted it understood that no disrespect was in-tended toward the Mayor by his motion. Alderman Goodman tried to have the matter referred to a committee, but only two other members voted with him. When the resolution came up on final passage the Aldermen present went unanimously for Cor-Some of them said that it rigan's wooden trough. was the Commissioner of Public Works, and not the Mayor, they were after.

Commissioner Brookfield, however, had an opportunity at the same meeting to "get even" if he wants to. The wonderful Aldermen's flag, which was first unfurled at their picnic on Thursday, is in his power. The Board passed a resolution yesterday asking the Commissioner to provide a suitable case for the safe-keeping of the precious emblem, and authorized him to expend 22 for it. Mr. Brookfield may or may not grant the request. He has the Aldermen at his mercy.

A handsome gavel, the handle of which was ornamented with thirty-one silver rings, each ring engraved with the name of an Alderman, was yesterday presented to Vice-President John P. Windolph, who presided. Alderman Gloott made the presentation speech, and Alderman Windolph proudly accepted the gift. Commissioner Brookfield, however, had an oppor

A YOUNG ELEPHANT IN THE PARK.

A LITTLE FELLOW THAT AMUSES VISITORS TO THE MENAGERIE.

An interesting addition was made to the Central Park menagerie yesterday in the shape of a young elephant, about three years old, brought here from India by J. D. Young. The little fellow is about four feet six inches tall and a good deal more in girth. Snyder, the keeper, took the new arrival a loaf of bread yesterday, which he crushed under his foot bread yesterday, which he crushed under his foot and then with his trunk gathered up every crumb. A pail of bran mash was offered to him and he revelled in it, but as it was not all for him, he fairly screamed with rage when it was taken away. Snyder hid away pieces of bread in his pockets, but the elephant's sensitive trunk soon discovered them and made away with them.

The little fellow will be tethered in the back of the elephant yard in a day or two.

SMASHED PLATEGLASS WINDOWS.

A RUNAWAY TEAM CAUSES CONSIDERABLE DAM-AGE IN THE BOWERY-A WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Three large French plateglass windows in the Sothing store of Mayer Brothers, at No. 283 Bowery, were broken by a runaway team yesterday morning. One of the horses was badly cut. The team belonged to Nodell & Howard, truckmen, of No. 161 Greene-st. Morris Planzer, the driver, left them standing in front of No. 269 Bowery while he went into the building to get some goods. The place is near the Houston-st, elevated railroad station. The horses became frightened when a train drew up to the station and started up the Bowery dragging the heavy truck after them, but before they reached the corner they switched off to the left and tore across the Bowery at a furious pace. The truck came near colliding with a cable-car and a Fourth-ave horsecar, but fortunately the colisions were averted.

The horses tore madly across the sidewalk a Houston-st. and the Bowery, scattering pedestrians, and the forward wheel caught the support of the show window of Mayer Brothers' store, which is on the corner, and carried the frame and three large plateg.ass windows away. The ruanway team was brought to a sudden stop by the collision, and one of the horses, a big bay, was thrown down, and one of the horses, a big bay, was thrown down. The broken glass fell in showers on top of him, cutting the animal's body in a horrible manner. The other horse was only slightly cut. Mr. Mayer said that his wrecked show windows cost 1400. said that his wrecked show windows cost \$400. He would not have the driver arrested.

A woman had a narrow escape from being rundown and injured by the horses. When the team dashed up on the sidewalk she stood paralyze with fear. A stranger, who saw her danger, ran over and dragged her out of harm's way.

THE CORONER'S JURY DOES NOT FIND AGAINST MRS. FLEMING.

BRE IS LOCKED UP. HOWEVER, ON A WARRANT ISSUED BY JUDGE FITZGERALD-THE CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY NOT YET COMPLETE-MR. M'INTYRE DOES NOT

BRING OUT ALL HIS EVI-

DENCE AT THE INQUEST. The Coroner's jury which yesterday investigated the death of Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, who was poisoned at her home, No. 297 St. Nicholas-ave., brought in the following verdict:

We find that Evelina Matilda Bliss came to her death on the 30th day of August, 1895, at No. 397 St. Nicholas-ave., from acute gastritis; also chronic nephritis, limeplate or cardiac valve, the result of causes unknown to the jury.

This verdict, however, does not free Mrs. Flem ing, who is accused of murdering her mother. She was at once recommitted to the Tombs on a warrant issued by Judge Fitzgerald.

MRS. FLEMING AT THE INQUEST

Mrs. Fleming entered the Coroner's office about 10:30 o'clock. She was in the custody of Police man Burke. She was dressed in black, but did not wear the long veil with which she has ap-



DR. BULLMAN. DR. O. HANLON. HENRY E. BLISS.

peared in public on former occasions. She appeared to be in unusually good spirits. John C. Shaw, one of her counsel, met her in the Coroner's private room. They held an earnest conference for several minutes.

Charles W. Brooke, Nathan Gratz and Howard P. Okle occupied seats at counsel's table. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, medico-legal expert, was also in court. He will, it is said, help Mr. Brooke in the case. Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Brooke were the lawyers for the defence in the trials of Dr. Henry Meyer and Dr. Robert W. Buchanan. The District-Attorney's office was represented by Assistant District-Attorney John F. McIntyre.

The following is the jury: P. J. Moran, painter and decorator, No. 434 Fourth-ave.; Samuel Clark, master plumber, No. 430 Fourth-ave.; F. H. Meine, tailor, No. 410 Fourth-ave.; John Macaulay, grocer, No. 136 West Twenty-ninth-st.; A. W. Clarendon, aundryman, No. 471 Fourth-ave.; W. E. Schott, uphoisterer, No. 389 Fourth-ave.; A. Stein, drygoods, No. 412 Fourth-ave.; Frederick Bayer dorfer, watchmaker, No. 428 Fourth-ave.; I. O. Schumway, master plumber, No. 392 Fourth-ave., and D. J. Ferris, grocer, No. 53 East Thirtieth-st. Coroner O'Meagher presided.

DR. BULLMAN'S TESTIMONY. The first witness was Dr. W. F. Bullman, who

was called to attend Mrs. Bliss. He said he was summoned to Mrs. Bliss's home the night she Q.—Did you make a diagnosis? A.—Yes, sir, I did. I made a diagnosis of acute gastritis.
Q.—What did you do then? A.—I prescribed for

er.
Q.-Did you do anything else? A.-Yes, sir.
gave her a hypodermic injection in her right arm.



MRS. FLEMING AND JOHN C. SHAW.

watched the symptoms, as Mrs. Bliss claimed she was poisoned, O.—What did she say to you? A.—Weil, she said

Mr. Brooke was on his feet in an instant. "I object to the admission of this evidence," said he; "It is entirely unfair."

Mr. McIntyre said it was a dying declaration. Coroner O'Meagher overruled Mr. Brooke and the witness was allowed to go on. The witness con-

tinued:

Mrs. Bliss told me when I just came into the room that she was poisoned. She said to me: "I am going to die, I am poisoned. A relative sent me some clam chowder to-day, and within ten minutes I began to vomit and purge. I had no one to send for a doctor." Then I asked her why she suspected a relative, and she replied: "Because at my death this relative will inherit a large sum of money."

The witness said that in his opinion Mrs. Bliss died from acute gastritis, caused by an irritant poison.

The next witness was Coroner's Physician Philip J. O'Hanlon, who made an autopsy on Mrs. Bliss's body. He said he found the stomach filled with a dark, bluish fluid and very much congested. He also testified that he had a conversation with Dr. Bullman about what Mrs. Bliss had said. He asked him if he had put much weight in her statement, and he repiled he had not, as she had said perhaps she was mistaken.

"I was convinced," said Dr. O'Hanlon, "from the great inflammation that it was acute, not chronic, gastritts. I found that the irritation was caused by antimony, in my opinion."

The next witness was Policeman Joseph Sawyer, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifthst. station, whose attention was called to the case Saturday, August 31, when he went to the flat in St. Nicholas-ave, and saw there, among others, Mrs. Fleming. Then he returned to the station, and met his partner, William Moore. The witness said he afterward paid a visit to the house and locked the door of the room in which Mrs. Bliss lay. He and his partner went to the Colonial Hotel and removed certain articles. They watched Mrs. Fleming, and went to the funeral in the same carriage with her.

Q.-Did Mrs. Fleming go to the grave? A.-Yes, Q.-Did you talk with her on the way back? A.-The witness said he put Mrs. Fleming under

arrest the same afternoon, and took her to the Harlem Police Court, thence to the Coroner's office, and then to the Tombs Prison.

Q.—Did you go to the hotel where Mrs. Fleming lived before you arrested her? A.—Yes, air. Q.—Did you find out if she had got any chowder

HELD, DESPITE THE VERDICT from the chef? A.-I ascertained that there was chowder taken from Mrs. Fleming's rooms in the Colonial Hotel to Mrs. Bliss's flat, No. 297 St. Nicho-Colonial Hotel to are. Insulance Q.—Who took the chowder to Mrs. Bliss? 'A.—Two little girls.' Q.—Who were the little girls? A.—Gracie Fleming and Florence King.

MRS. BLISS'S PROPERTY.

Young Mr. Bliss was called and asked if his mother had any real estate. He said that if she had it was tied up so that there was no income Mrs. Bliss's husband, from whom her life interest came, was Robert Swift Livingston. At the time of her death she owned no property in her own name. Mrs. Bliss had spent the fortune left her. There was a fund left to Livingston's daughter Alice (Mrs. Fleming), to be held in trust until the death of her mother.

Then Mr. McIntyre said he would offer no further proof on behalf of the People. He had not put in the evidence of Dr. Scheele nor was Tuebner, who was with Mrs. Blies when she died, called to the witness-stand. Henry E. Bfiss, st., was not called, either. He did not want to give

called to the witness-stand. Henry E. Bhss, et., was not called, either. He did not want to give his case away.

Coroner O'Meagher, in his charge to the jury, said there was no doubt but that Mrs. Bliss died of acute gastritis, and that her death had been caused by some form of antimonial poison. "It is also in evidence," said he, "that the poison was contained in the chowder given to her on the day of her death, and also that the clam chowder was sent to her by her daughter, Mrs. Fleming, who had an interest in the property that would revert to her on her mother's death."

The jury retired at 12:15 o'clock and returned at 12:35 with the verdict given.

The verdict was received with appiause, and Mr. McIntyre immediately asked that the Coroner issue a warrant holding Mrs. Fleming to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Brooke opposed the motion on the ground that the Coroner had no right to do so. Only a magistrate could issue such a warrant. She could be held only by indictment by the Grand Jury on a warrant from a magistrate. This point was argued by the lawyers, and the Coroner was advised by Mr. McIntyre to commit Mrs. Fleming on the evidence. This the Coroner did.

Mr. McIntyre took his witnesses from the inquest to the Grand Jury room. When the jury adjourned for the day it was said that no action had been taken in the case.

A WARRANT FROM JUDGE FITZGERALD.

A WARRANT FROM JUDGE FITZGERALD. Inasmuch as there was doubt as to what the Grand Jury had done, Coroner O'Meagher granted a recess, and said he would take the matter up again at 3:30 o'clock.

It was understood that all the witnesses for the People were not ready yesterday afternoon for the Grand Jury, and that the evidence introduced was not sufficient to warrant an indictment against

Mrs. Fleming.

Mr. McIntyre said that neither Gracie Fleming nor Florence King went before the Grand Jury. Their testimony is all important in the case.

When the Coroner's court reassembled at 3:30 Mr. McIntyre announced that he had applied to Judge Fitzgerald for a warrant for the commitment of Mrs. Fleming, and that the warrant was granted. Mrs. Fleming, was then taken before a granted.

ment of Mrs. Fleming, and that the warrant of granted. Mrs. Fleming was then taken before Judge Fitzgerald. The warrant was obtained on an affidavit made by Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, charging her with murder in the first degree on information and belief. Mr. Brooke indegree on information and belief. Mr. Brooke in-sisted that the regular magisterial examination before Judge Fitzgerald should begin immediate-ity. By the consent of counsel the examination was adjourned until to-day at 3 p. m. Then Mr. Brooke asked that the proceedings before the Grand Jury should be suspended until Judge Fitz-gerald should hold the examination, and Judge Fitzgerald said he would decide the point this morning.

morning.

Mrs. Fleming was in good spirits throughout the proceedings. She is now in the Tombs.

AN EXCITING COTTON MARKET

PRICES BOOM ON THE BUREAU REPORT.

THE AUGUST CONDITION FIFTEEN POINTS BELOW LAST YEAR-TEXAS THE WORST OF ANY -COMMENTS ON THE REPORT

The Bureau report yesterday made the condition

of the cotton crop for the month of August 70.8, against 85.9 last year and 77.9 last month. announcement from Washington created excitement on the floor of the New-York Cotton Exchange, and prices bounded up twenty points in less than that number of minutes. le had persuaded itself that 74 was about a fairly free port movement quotations early had fallen ten points. Liverpool closed an hour before the report came out 24-64d under this sense of security. The announcement was a tude awakening for the shorts here, and their efforts to cover resulted in a wild scramble, in which quotaas on the floor varied as much as five points within a few feet at the same moment. January rose from 8.19 to 8.39, closing at 8.34. The volume of business swelled to 307,000 bales, and at nightfall there were feverishness and uncertainty as to the course of Liverpool to-day. The worst feature of the report was the fall in condition in the great cotton-producing State of Texas from 71 to 56, the worst on record, and due to worms, weevil, sharpshooters, caterpillars, drouth, etc. Bear traders said it was incredible. But the private news still poured in from Texas, apparently confirming the Bureau figures. The superintendent of the Southern Oil Mills at Houston said that Texas would not make over 1,500,000 bales. The drouth still held there unbroken. It was maintained that the condition of the crop has greatly deteriorated since August 31, the date on which the Government received its re-

The New-Orleans market was strong and active, and showed more response to the Bureau even than this market, closing prices there being within eighteen points of this market, the normal difference being over thirty points. A New-Orleans bull placed a bet here of \$1,000 that the crop would be under 7,000,000 bales, and made these offers, but could find no takers: \$1,000 even against 7,000,000 bales; \$500 to \$1,500 that Texas itself will not make 1,500,000; \$500 even that Louisiana loses 331-3 per cent, and \$1,000 to \$2,000 that the total crop is under 6,850,000.

Commenting on the report Hubbard Brothers & Co. say;

What the effect of the report will be upon Europe can only be surmised, as the reported condition of Texas is worse than anybody expected, especially as the belief is general that the crop has deterior ated since the list of September more rapidly than during August. The question of price will now be decided by the volume of speculation versus the indisposition of the spinners to believe the report, or buy cotton at present prices.

At wood Violett & Co. write as follows:

As the New Orleans Exchange keeps in close touch

Atwood Violett & Co. write as follows:

As the New-Orleans Exchange keeps in close touch with all statistical questions regarding cotton, we wired our friends there asking for the estimate of that Exchange, based upon to-day's Government figures, and the reply is 6,350,000 bales for the crop. or 2,550,000 smaller than the crop ending 31st ult., and an estimate for Texas of 1,350,000, against more than 3,100,000 for the last crop. These are startling figures, and even though the estimate may be too low, at the same time they show that a yield of 7,000,000 is probably a maximum crop. In other words, it looks as though this crop might be in size but very little more, if any, than our total exports during the last season, or 6,716,000.

Price, McCormick & Co. say:

during the last season, or 6.716.000.

Price, McCormick & Co. say:

This condition amply confirms the unfavorable reports recently received from private sources and indicates a small production next season. The fact, however, that the Texas condition is placed at 56 per cent, as compared with Ti last month, deserves some consideration, and in all probability will, upon a more careful reflection, show a disposition to discredit the condition as reported by the Bureau, Extisting conditions appear to have been pretty well discounted by current prices, and the course of the market from this time forward will depend principally upon the volume of the movement.

THE SEPTEMBER COTTON REPORT

Washington, Sept. 10.-The September cotton report of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline from the August condition of the crop, which was 77.9, to 70.8 per cent, a decline of 7.1 points. This makes the lowest September condition of the

plant since 1881, when it was reported at 70 per ent. The next lowest since 1881 was the condition of 1893, when it stood for the same month at 73.4. Cotton suffered severely during the month of August from the drouth in the early part of the month and the excessive rain which succeeded it. The and the excessive rain which succeeded it. The presence of boil worms has worked great injury, and the crop has been injured by shedding and rust. The causes mentioned by Texas correspondents for the deterioration in the State are as follows: Drouth, hot weather, floods, boil worms, sharpshooters, Mexican weevil, caterpiliars, army worms and weeds. There is a striking unanimity in the pessimistic time expressed by correspondents through all of the cotton raising States. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 84; North Carolina, 79; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 81; Florida, 79; Alabama, 74; Mississippi, 77; Louisiana, 75; Texas, 56; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee, 67; Kentucky, &

KEEN AFTER THE CLUBS.

THE POLICE BOARD HAS MADE UP IN MIND TO FOLLOW THEM UP SHARPLY.

THEIR SERVING OF LIQUORS ON WELKDAYS AS WELL AS SUNDAYS DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL -CHIEF CONLIN HAS STRONG OPINIONS ON

THE BUBJECT-WHAT CLUBMEN TRUNK. There are likely to be troublesome days sheet for the various clubs in this city on the excise question, unless all signs are wrong, and unless the members of the Police Board and Acting Chief Conlin are, in the language of the street, merely "talking through their hats." It is now pretty well assured that the Police Board has decided that the clubs in selling and serving liquor to their members and guests either on weekdays or Sundays occupy the same positions as the saloons, so far as the excise law is concerned. It is held that the internal revenue tax which the clubs pay does not entitle them to any more bene fits than it does the saloons, which have to pay this tax as well as secure a license from the city to retail liquors. The Police Board is waiting only to obtain the necessary evidence before swooping down on officers of clubs and compel-

ling them to show cause why they should not be

placed in durance vile for the evasion of the cise laws. That the members of the Police Board an Acting Chief Conlin are all of the opinion that the clubs have been evading the excise law is now an established fact. But while the police believe that the clubs are breaking the law, they say they are prevented from taking action as yet because of the lack of evidence which would justify taking the matter into the courts. And it may also be said that the clubs are fully aware of the opinions and feelings of the police off clais in the matter, and are taking extra precautions to prevent strangers or detectives from entering the sacred precincts of their domains. The club members are considerably worked up over the situation, and many of them feel that sooner or later a climax will be reached, and then some-

thing will drop. SUNDAYS NOT ALONE IN QUESTION.

In the statement given out by President Roose published in yesterday's Tribune he referred mainly to the selling of liquor by the clubs on Sundays. He said nothing about the retailing of liquor by the clubs on weekdays. Mr. Roosevelt, like so many other patriotic citizens who could do so, attended the great yacht race yes terday, and could not be seen.

Commissioner Andrews, however, was in his office at Police Headquarters, and talked freely on excise matters. He said that the Police Board was of the opinion that the clubs had no right te sell liquor to their members on Sundays.

"But the Board has been of that opinion all along," he continued. "The difficulty has been and now is to get the necessary evidence against the clubs. While some of the members of the

the clubs. While some of the members of the Police Board may be members of some of the clubs, it can hardly be expected that they would spy upon their fellow-members."

Asked as to whether he considered the clubs were violating the excise law on weekdays as well as Sundays by selling liquor without a license, Commissioner Andrews candidly admitted that he did not know.

NO DOUBT IN HIS MIND.

Acting Chief Conlin did not hesitate, when seen vesterday, to give in strong and vigorous language just what he thought of the clubs and the excise question, and the intentions of the police in the matter.

"There has never been any doubt in my mind," said he, "that the seiling or giving away of liquor in clubs either on Sundays or weekdays was illegal. I have contended so all along. Clubs have ino right to sell or give away liquor on weekdays without an excise license. None of the clubs have licenses. The Commissioners are of the same opinion as myself, and have been right along. Of course, it is extremely difficult to get evidence against the clubs. We cannot do with them as we do with the saloons. We cannot break into them, nor insist upon admittance if it is refused. The only way is to get somebody in as a member or guest." no right to sell or give away liquor on weekdays

OPINIONS AT THE CLUBS.

A Tribune reporter called at several of the prominent clubs, including the Union League, the New-York and the Manhattan, but none of the officials and few of the members could be found The members were rather chary of expressing an opinion as to the rights of clubs to sell liquor without an excise license. They gave as an excuse that they "were not up" in the law bearing on the subject. One member, however, did say that he didn't think the clubs had any more rights than the saloons to sell liquor on Sundays. He said he thought the saloons were the poor men's clubs. Some of the clubmen were inclined to treat the matter jokingly. They laughed at the idea of any one being able to get evidence of liquor-selling in the clubs. No money was ever passed over the club bars for drinks, they said, but accounts were kept of everything consumed by the members, and they settled up when they got ready. Strangers in clubhouses did not see liquor sold. They could not buy it themselves, as none but members had this privilege.

AFTER THE STREET STANDS NOW.

CHIEF CONLIN DETERMINED TO KEEP THE SIDE

WALKS CLEAR. Acting Chief Conlin said yesterday now that he had the enforcement of the excise law well in hand he proposed to turn his attention to the enforcement of other laws. "One of the first things I am going to do," said the Chief, "Is to clear the streets of all stands that encumber the sidewalks and fronts of houses in violation of law. The law is very clear as to the kind of stands or booths that can be erected in the streets. The Board of Aldernen has the right to grant permits for the erection

men has the right to grant permits for the erection of stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit and soda water only. "I have also instructed the commanders to inform downtown merchants that the practice of using the sidewalks for storing goods must be stopped. There is no disposition on my part to interfere with the transit of goods across the sidewalks, but I will not allow the sidewalks to be used any longer for storing cases. The practice of doing cooperage work on the sidewalks has also got to be stopped."

A NEW FIRE PATROL HOUSE,

ITS OPENING YESTERDAY -- PLAN OF THE

BUILDING. The new and handsome quarters of Fire Patrol No. 3, at No. 240 West Thirtleth-st., were opened for inspection yesterday afternoon and evening, and hundreds of guests of the Fire Patrol Com-mittee of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters inspected the new structure. Abram C. Hull, superintendent of the Fire Patrol; Secretary William M. Randell, of the Fire Patrol Committee, and Captain John R. Vaughan, who will have charge of the new house, showed the visitors through the apartments, and explained the im-

charge of the apartments, and explained the improved fire-fighting appliances with which the house is supplied.

Superintendent Huil's uptown office will be on the second floor of the house. Refreshments were served to the guests on the third floor.

The building contains four stories, is 59 feet high, 25 feet front and rear, and 75 feet deep. The basement is 8 feet high. The flacade of the building is designed in the Flemish style. The first story is built of Indiana limestone, and the remaining stories of white, terra cotta and cream-colored brick. The first floor will contain the apparatus and stalls for five horses. The second floor is to be used as a dormitory and for private quarters for the officers. The third floor is fitted up as a sitting-room, and a billiard-room is in the rear. On the top floor are the supply-room and workshops.

Fire Patrol No. 3 includes twenty-six men, divided into two sections, thus forming a double company.

company.

The trial of the case of John Jeroloman, president of the Board of Aldermen, against Patrick & Cassidy was begun in Part II of General Sessions yesterday, and Senator Lexow was examined as a witness. Jeroloman charges Cassidy with libel in having sent to the Lexow Investigating Committee a letter saying that it was reported that Mr Jeroloman, while a Civil Justice, had appointed a clerk for money.

THE JEROLOMAN-CASSIDY LIBEL CASE.